

Jasper Weekly Courier.

NO. 49.

VOL. 33.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER A JASPER TEACHER ON HIS TRAVELS.
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.—
Single Subscription, for 52 Nos., \$1.50
For six months, : : : : 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For square, 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts

Longer advertisements at the same
rate. A fraction over even square or
square, counted as a square. These
are the terms for transient advertise-
ments; a reasonable deduction will be
made to regular advertisers.

Notices of appointment of adminis-
trators and legal notices of like character
to be paid in advance.

John L. Bretz. William E. Cox.
BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Du-
bois and adjoining counties.
OFFICE East of Court House. Feb. 8, 91.

B. B. Brannock, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson
Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
Calls promptly answered, day or
night.
Dec. 19, 1890—60.

A. J. HONEYCUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and ad-
joining counties. Particular attention given to col-
lection of debts.
OFFICE—East of Public Square, in the
"New York" block.
April 19, 1891.

W. A. Traylor. W. S. Hunter.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and ad-
joining counties. Particular attention given to col-
lection of debts.
OFFICE—East of Public Square, in the
"New York" block.
April 19, 1891.

CLEMENT DOANE
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and ad-
joining counties. Particular attention given to col-
lection of debts.
OFFICE—East of Public Square, in the
"New York" block.
April 19, 1891.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and
adjoining counties. Jan. 9, 1891.

DENTISTRY!



Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any
work in the dental line, and promises to give his
closest attention. Gold plate work especially solicited,
and all work warranted.
April 19, 1891—17

BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father, and
will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF
BRICK in any quantity desired, at the
YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.

Particular attention will be paid to filling HOUSE
FURNISHING and special orders for large orders.
WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS
AND FURNISH ALL MATERIALS.

Give us a Call.
M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 26, '91—17.

NEW BRICK YARD

BRICK FOR SALE!

John Geier, Jr., has taken charge of a
brick-yard at the North side of Jasper,
and now has for sale, in any quantity
desired, brick of all qualities. He asks the
people of Dubois county for their custom,
and will make favorable terms on house
patterns.
JOHN GEIER, JR.
Aug. 31, '88—17.

A Hoosier in the "Hub."

Boston, Aug. 9, 1891.

EDITOR COURIER:—I thought I would
tell you and your many readers how I
got into the "Hub." After spending
four days in St. John, N. B. which is a
city of about 50,000 people, and which
was once the greatest ship-building city
on the Atlantic Ocean, but is now en-
gaged chiefly in the manufacture of lime,
cordage and spruce lumber, with con-
siderable shipping interest, and visiting
the principal public buildings, viz: Custom
House, Post Office, City Hall, schools
and museums, on Monday morning
Aug. 3, at 8:30 a. m. I boarded the
steamer, "State of Maine" bound for
Boston by way of Eastport, which city
is (by the way) the most eastern city on
the most eastern point of the U. S. A.
With fair wind and calm sea, and seeing
hundreds of fishing smacks and a great
many sharks and porpoises sporting
and basking in the crystal sea around
our ship, we landed at Eastport. We
stopped here one hour, then we turned
our face toward Boston, "the city of
notions," "the Athens of America," and
after sailing out of the Eastport harbor
we prepared for twenty-four hours ride
without stopping. It did not seem long
until the supper bell announced that
supper was ready, but you know some-
times a "feller" can't eat on board of a
ship for a while. If you don't know
now, you may some day, "sea-sickness."

I was told it was best to lie down, so I
retired for the night, and with the music
of the waves and the working of the
pumps, I knew no more until next
morning. I arose at 6 o'clock, and went
on deck to get the first sight of the
Massachusetts coast, which was near
Bar Harbor, the celebrated summer re-
sort, and a novel sight, also, to see the
sun come up out of his morning bath
with the breeze dripping from his golden
locks. It is not long until the plaintive
notes of the bell and whistling buoys
and sight of light houses, told us we
were nearing the Boston Harbor, and
amid a great profusion of ships and
steamers of different nationalities we
landed, but not under the same circum-
stances as the Puritans, on the coast of
Massachusetts for the first time.

After getting refreshments and com-
fortable quarters in the U. S. Hotel, we
commenced the tour of the city. We
found so many places of historic inter-
est that we scarcely knew where to begin;
but seeing the Bunker Hill monument in
the distance, just across the Charles
River, we concluded to make that a
point of beginning. So we took a car
and was soon standing at the base of the
noble shaft, which commemorates the
death of the fallen heroes of the Revolu-
tion in their struggle for liberty on
Breed's Hill. [Bunker Hill.] This monu-
ment stands in the centre of the
grounds, which was enclosed by the
old redoubt. The corner stone was laid
by Gen. La Fayette, on the 17th of June,
1825, that being the fiftieth anniversary
of the battle. It was completed in the
summer of 1842, the last stone being
placed on the top at 6 o'clock in the
morning of the 23rd day of July, 1842.
It is built of Quincy granite. The
foundation extends 12 feet below the
surface of the ground and base of the
shaft, which is thirty feet square, and at
the top fifteen feet square. The distance
from the bottom to the top is 221 feet.
The monument is a round hollow cone,
inside diameter at base is seven feet,
inside diameter at top four feet two in-
ches. The observatory, or chamber at
the top of the monument is seventeen
feet in height, and eleven feet in di-
ameter. It has four windows, one on
each side. Each window is two feet
eight inches high, and two feet two in-
ches broad, provided with iron shutters.
The walls at the doorway, or entrance
of the monument, are six feet thick.
The ascent to the top is made by a wind-
ing stairway of 294 steps. There are
numerous little apertures in the cone
and shaft for the purpose of ventilation
and light, besides it is lighted by fifteen
gas jets. No one I think can fully real-
ize the great height of this vast pile of
masonry without climbing to the sum-
mit and taking a birdseye view of Bos-
ton and vicinity. From the east win-
dow you can see the U. S. Navy yard,
with its great ship-booms and timber
sheds. On the left of the yard may be
seen the Bowwalk, the longest and most
perfect in the world. It is 1,350 feet
long, and manufactures all the cordage
used in the U. S. Navy. Beyond this may
be seen the sea wall, on which is a bat-
tery of guns. Within the sea wall may
be seen an extensive timber dock, also
the engine house and machine shop.
Within the building are the pumps for
pumping out the Dry Dock. These pumps
are so powerful that twelve hogheads
of water are thrown at each stroke. The
Dry Dock is constructed of heavy granite
and is 385 feet long, 100 feet wide and
30 feet deep. From this window the
spectator has a full view of Boston Har-
bor, one of the best, most commodious
and beautiful in the world. It contains
about 75 square miles, and is bespangled
with upwards of 100 islands. From the
south window I can see the city of Bos-
ton, "the literary emporium of the
western world," "the metropolis of
New England." It received its name
from the Rev. John Cotton, who was an
emigrant from Boston, England. Its
Indian name was Shawmut. It was in-
corporated in 1723. Present population
about 450,000. I can see from this win-
dow Copp's Hill, on which was station-
ed the British artillery during the
battle of Bunker Hill. The tomb of the

renowned Increase and Cotton Mather
is located here. I can not refrain from
giving the epitaph on the tomb: "The
Rev. Doctors Increase, Cotton and Sam-
uel Mather were interred in this vault.
'Tis the tomb of our Fathers—Mather-
Crookers."

I died Aug. 27, 1723, aged 84.
C. died Feb. 13, 1727, " 65.
S. died June 27, 1785, " 79."

I saw many tombs of interest, as the
Peter Thomas tomb. This contains the re-
mains of him who hung the lanterns in
the steeple of the Old North church for
Paul Revere on that memorable night of
the 18th of April, 1775.

Paul Revere's sister is buried here.
Paul Revere is buried in the Old
Granary burial ground. The leader and
many of the Boston Tea Party are here
also, and many others I might mention,
but this must suffice. Through the kind-
ness of the sexton I was permitted to go
into one of the tombs. A flight of steps
leads to the bottom about 8 feet, where
may be seen a very ghastly sight of
about fifty decayed coffins and bodies
in one confused mass, and strange to
say I experienced no unpleasant odor.
I requested the pleasure of carrying
away just one tooth as a relic, but upon
being informed that it was \$500 fine, I
said no more.

The Old North church stands close by.
It is 70 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 55
feet high. The walls are two and one-
half feet thick. The spire rises to the
height of 175 feet. The church was
erected in 1723, and is the oldest public
building in Boston, except the Province
House. The Bible, Prayer Books and
communion silver were given by George
II, in 1733, and are now in use. The
bible is the "Vinegar Edition," and is
the only one in America. This church
contains the bust of Washington, which
was the first ever made of the Father
of his country. The chime of eight bells
connected with the church is the oldest
in America; they were brought from
England in 1744. They are covered
with inscriptions, but I will only give
one. The third says: "We are the first
ring of bells cast for the British Empire
in North America, 1744." The first
Sunday school ever organized in the U. S.
was in this church. In the belfry of
this church the lanterns were hung for
Paul Revere.

Now come back to the west window
of the monument, and we will begin
with the State Penitentiary in Charle-
ston, which I visited, and had courteous
guidance through the great institution
of 600 convicts. Lack of discipline was
very marked. To the left can be seen
the "Old Burial Ground" of Charleston,
which contains the last resting place of
Rev. John Harvard, the founder of, or
rather after whom, the University was
called. He died in Charleston in 1638.
Beyond I can see Cambridge, which con-
tains Harvard University, which I vi-
sited, and found many things of interest
me. Among which I will mention the
Harvard library of 240,000 volumes.
Agassiz and Peabody's Museums, which
contain a complete collection of animals,
birds, plants and minerals, as well as
very extended collections of Indian and
Mound-builder relics.

The gymnasium, a large and com-
modious building, well supplied with all
kind of devices and appliances for train-
ing or disciplining the muscular system.
We went out to the home of Henry
W. Longfellow, a grand old mansion,
surrounded with flowers and shrubbery.
Mrs. Longfellow was not at home, so we
did not have the pleasure of going in
the house, but was permitted to walk
through the grounds, and I was per-
mitted to pick a bunch of grapes from
his yard, which I will bring home.

We went to the "Old Washington
Elm" under which Washington took
command of the American army. We
found it in a very good state of preser-
vation. It is surrounded by an iron
fence, and has near by a marble tablet,
on which is inscribed the following:
"Here Washington first took command
of the American army, in 1775." We
next went to Prof. Gray's home, the great
botanist, and was perfectly delighted
with the plants and flowers surrounding
his home, from where we took an elec-
tric car for Boston.

From this window (in the monument)
can be seen Wachusett mountains, in
Massachusetts, and the White moun-
tains, in New Hampshire.

From the north window may be seen
the towns of Lynn, Everett, Chelsea,
Revere and Malden. Can see also the
U. S. Marine Hospital.

I visited the State House, which is
beautifully situated upon the highest
point of land in the city of Boston, near
the Boston commons. A fine view of
the city was had from the dome of the
building. Perhaps the first thing to at-
tract the attention of a visitor, would be
the large collection battle of flags, be-
hind large glass fronts.

I next visited the Boston Art Museum,
and Boston Natural History Society
rooms. In the former may be seen a
fine collection of paintings, prices rang-
ing from \$500 to \$100,000, and also col-
lections of statuary and casts from our
old masters. In the latter, a great deal
of matter gathered and arranged for the
study of Conchology, Mineralogy, Zool-
ogy, Geology and Botany.

Perhaps the two buildings sought
with the greatest interest to visitors are
the "Old South Church" and the old
"Faneuil Hall." In the Old South Church
may be seen hundreds of historical relics,
viz: Letters written by Washington,
Burgoyne, Revere, Warren, Hancock,
Samuel Adams, John Q. Adams, De Witt
Clinton, Taylor and James Buchanan;
Gen. Sullivan's vest, a piece of the

charter oak, hat of Col. Starke, spoon of
Washington, Gen. Warren's skull, with
the bullets which killed him, Old Lib-
erty cap and the Old Pulpit chair.

In Faneuil Hall the child of Independ-
ence was born. The lower rooms are
occupied by R. B. offices, but the upper
story is filled with relics, paintings,
guns, swords, letters, a kettle made by
Paul Revere, and presented to Gov.
Hancock.

What interested me most, and I have
no doubt it would give pleasure to the
editor of the Jasper COURIER as well as
his "devil," to see Benjamin Franklin's
old printing press. This you can do in
Faneuil Hall.

Yesterday (Aug. 8.) I went on board
the Stanford for a short ride of 38 miles
to the spot where the Pilgrim Fathers
first set foot on the American continent,
the historic town of Plymouth. We left
Plymouth at 1 p. m. The first thing
that arrested our attention was the cele-
brated Rock, which lies near the boat-
landing, covered with a beautiful, mas-
sive marble canopy, on the stone is the
date, 1620. There were about 300 visi-
tors, and I think we all stood on the
Rock, but could not realize the feelings
and mental condition of the Pilgrims,
when they landed there on that cold De-
cember day in 1620. Many and great
are the changes made, since Bradford
and Carver ruled the Plymouth colony.

We visited the Pilgrim Hall, where a
rich treat was awaiting us in the way of
Mayflower relics, I will mention a few
which interested me any how, viz: Elder
Brewster's chair, Gov. Carver's chair,
Gov. Winslow's chair, piece of Gov.
Bradford's coffin, John Alden's bible,
large iron pot from the Mayflower,
Standish's sword, embroidery by Lora,
daughter of Miles Standish, Winslow's
table and bible, cradle in which was
rocked Peregrine White, the first white
child born in America, the gun barrel
which King Philip was killed with, Gov.
Hancock's hat, coat and old trunk, an old
compass, model of the Mayflower, &c., &c.

We also went to the grave yard where
Gov. Bradford and his son are buried;
the burial place of John or Gov. Carver
is not known.

The National Monument to the Pil-
grim Fathers, a vast pile of carved gran-
ite, crowned with a very impressive
statue of Faith, forty feet high, and the
largest stone figure in the world. This
magnificent work of art cost \$30,000,
and was the gift of Hon. Oliver Ames, a
native of Plymouth. The monument
was commenced in 1859 and completed
in 1874.

To-day (Sunday) I visited the two
largest and most costly churches in Bos-
ton, the New Old South and the Trinity,
very grand buildings.

I will start tomorrow morning to New
York city.

Wishing all well, I remain most re-
spectfully,
T. K. DOUGHERTY.

The bankers of Indiana are a very
clever and a very agreeable lot of gen-
tlemen, and it is important to be on good
terms with them when one wants a little
accommodation for sixty or ninety days.
But they are notoriously the most
penny of people, and it takes very little
to throw them into a fever of apprehen-
sion. Just now they are in a state of
mind because they are asked to comply
with certain provisions of the new tax
law, the object of which is to uncover
personal property that has been con-
cealed in order to escape taxation. They
insist that if these provisions are carried
out there will be an alarming shrinkage
in their deposits, especially in the
spring, which will compel them to
greatly curtail their discount lines, thus
producing general inconvenience and,
perhaps, serious disasters in business
circles, causing many banks to close
their doors and playing havoc generally.
We feel very certain that these gentle-
men are a good deal worse scared than
hurt, and that the direful consequences
which they profess to believe will follow
the enforcement of the tax law are crea-
tures of the imagination. We feel very
certain that there will be no shock to
the financial system of the state, even if
the tax law is enforced upon the bankers
as upon all other classes of the people,
and when these gentlemen get over
their little scare we fancy that they will
feel somewhat at foolish.

It Pinches the Rich Tax-Dodgers.
Columbia City Post.

The assessors and the board of review
have done their work and the matter has
now been passed on to the state tax
commissioners. If these officers do
their duty as the subordinate officers
have, and make corporate wealth pay its
honest and just share of taxes, the tax
law will go with the school book and
election laws as another monument to
the wisdom and judgment of a demo-
cratic legislature. Never was a law
more persistently and more infamously
lied about than the tax law, but not-
withstanding the low down manner in
which it was attacked, misrepresented
and misconstrued, time has justified it
in the eyes of the people. The fact that
the moneyed institutions of the state are
the only kickers now before the state
board is proof enough that it pinches
them and makes them pay their reason-
able share of the public expenses.

And so the tax law was made in the
interest of corporations, was it? Funny
that so many of these corporations are
now before the state tax commissioners
protesting against their assessments.
Few private individuals are protesting,
but the corporations are legion.—Muncie
Herald.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

[From the National Executive Silver Committee.]

BANK CREDITS.

102. But gold, silver and paper are
not the only kinds of money that act on
prices. Bank credits, or credits on the
books of banks subject to check, per-
form, within certain limits, the chief
functions of money. They not only
take the place of money, but they effect
exchanges and close transactions the
same as actual money, and to the extent
they do this they affect prices the same
as so much money would.

103. So that the real effective cur-
rency, acting on prices, is made up of
gold, silver, paper and bank credits,
which might fittingly be called confi-
dence money, since the extent of this
character of currency depends largely
on the confidence people have in it.

104. The relative proportion of this
credit currency to the actual money in
the country is difficult to state accu-
rately, but the report of the Comptroller
of the Currency shows that in October,
1890, the \$346 national banks had on de-
posit, subject to check, \$1,596,000,000,
and that all other banks and trust com-
panies had on deposit, subject to check,
exclusive of savings deposits, \$1,014,
000,000. The deposits in savings banks
were \$1,524,000,000.

Against this credit money the national
banks held of actual money—gold, sil-
ver, greenbacks and bank notes—\$239,
500,000, and all other banks \$185,254,
000.

Thus, altogether, the banks held but
\$475,689,000 of actual money, and on
this built up a structure of credit money
of \$2,604,000,000, or, including savings
deposits, of \$4,128,000,000.

It is impossible to give the relative
efficiency of this credit currency and
actual money, but it performs a very
large per cent. of all transactions in the
large cities.

105. The real condition of the cur-
rency of the United States last October
may, therefore, be stated in round num-
bers, as follows:

Actual money in the hands
of the people, \$1,025,000,000
Actual money in the vaults
of banks, 475,000,000

Total actual money, 1,500,000,000

Bank credits, subject to in-
dividual check, 2,604,000,000

Savings deposits subject to
call on various conditions, 1,534,000,000

If we leave out the savings deposits
we still have a credit currency created
by the banks from \$475,000,000 of actual
money, of \$2,604,000,000, or, deducting
the \$475,000,000, and we have a purely
credit currency of \$2,129,000,000.

This is currency as much as if notes
were issued for this amount—currency
as much as were ever the old State bank
issues—and it inflates and contracts in
the same way.

106. This volume of credit is a crea-
tion from nothing—resting on confi-
dence alone, and amounts to more than
five dollars to one of the money it is
based upon, and if savings bank deposits
be included, it amounts to 8 to 1.

A withdrawal of \$100,000,000 of actual
money from the banks, therefore, com-
pels the contraction of their credit vol-
ume of from five hundred to eight hun-
dred millions! It is plain enough to see
that right here, in this purely credit
currency, is where all sudden contrac-
tion and expansion of money takes
place. It is in this credit currency that
all our money troubles originate. Here
all panics begin.

107. It is by loaning this credit at in-
terest, this currency created from nothing,
that banks derive their large divi-
dends. Their loans must be largely on
call, so that when confidence is shaken
they can call in their loans and let the
borrower take the consequences.

DANGER TO SAVINGS DEPOSITORS.

It is claimed that the restoration of
silver would reduce the value of the sav-
ings of poor people in savings banks
and trust companies.

But who ever sustained a loss from a
bank's having too much actual money in
its vaults, or from too much gold and
silver in a country? The real danger,
and the only danger to savings deposi-
tors, comes from the over-expansion of
bank credits, and not from too much
gold and silver money.

WHAT THE BANKS WANT.

108. The great banks of the cities
want the single gold standard main-
tained, silver and paper restricted and
made redeemable in gold, and the sup-
ply of currency left for them to provide
in the manner just set forth. This is the
English system, only their bank credits
reach 10 to 1 of actual money.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

109. Which, then, shall it be, an en-
largement of basis, primary money, ac-
cessible to all through the mines, or
bank-credit currency created, contracted
and expanded, as the interest of the
banks alone may dictate.

The wise thing to do at once, it would
seem, would be to restrict bank credits
and enlarge proportionally the metallic
basis, and if this is not enough, to make
up for the restrictions of credit, enlarge
the volume of paper money.

110. This would be but substituting a
substantial kind of money for a very in-
substantial kind, and one regulated not
in the interest of the few, but self-regu-
lating through the mines, or, if paper,
regulated in the interest of all and not
of one class.

111. No question before the people
so deeply concerns all classes, the farm-
er, the laborer, the producer, as this
which affects the welfare of all.

THE FORCE OF LEGAL TENDER.

112. When in any country there is
more than one kind of money which is
a legal tender in the payment of debts,
the debtor may elect which kind of
money he will pay in. If the creditor
had the choice there would be no need
of legal tender.

When the public debt was refunded,
the new bonds were made by law pay-
able in "coin of the standard value of
1872," and this provision is printed on
the face of the bonds. The Government,
therefore, has the option to pay the
bonds in either gold or silver coin. It
is sometimes claimed that the creditor
has the right to choose whether he will
take gold or silver; but this is not so.

The option is with the Government.
There is no debt of the Government of
any kind not legally and equitably pay-
able in coin of either metal.

113. Prior to 1873 every obligation of
every description was payable in either
silver or gold coin, at the option of the
debtor. These two metals were univer-
sal solvents in which all obligations
could be liquidated. No obligation
could be made stipulating value that
could not be discharged in coins of either
metal. If the creditor was left to choose
the kind of money he would take in
payment of debts, legal tender, as already
stated, would be of no effect, and there
would be but one kind of money, and
that the dearest.

114. Recently, and since the gold has
been tending upward, there has been a
tendency to make contracts payable
specifically in gold. But States have the
right under the Constitution to make
coins legal tender for everything,
and several of the States have wisely
provided that all obligations of debt
shall be dischargeable in coin or legal
tender paper, stipulations to the contrary
notwithstanding.

THE BEST MONEY AND THE WORST.

115. The best money is that which is
most stable and constant; the worst
money is that, no matter of what it is
made, which is constantly increasing in
value, for that means that everything
else is decreasing in value. From no
other, in no other way, has mankind
suffered greater wrong or more injustice
than from alterations in the value of
money. By no other agency have those
who did not create wealth and were not
entitled to it been able in times past, to
transfer to themselves what rightfully be-
longed to others, as by changing the
money standard; and the creation and
perpetuation at the present day of vast
debts, unknown a century and a half
ago, increases enormously this power
and multiplies beyond calculation the
danger.

INTERNATIONAL Bimetallism.

116. A consensus of leading com-
mercial nations on a common ratio between
gold and silver, with an agreement to
keep open mints for the free and unlim-
ited coinage of both metals at the agreed
ratio, is no doubt a thing to be desired,
but all efforts to that end have thus far
failed.

117. Creditor nations gain by making
gold dear, and England, as the greatest
creditor nation, with large incomes
from other countries, payable in gold,
has refused all overtures looking to in-
ternational bimetallism.

BORROWING OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

118. Have we not long enough de-
pended on the Jews of London and
Frankfort for our financial system?

119. Our accumulated wealth exceeds
that of any other country. The value of
our annual products is equal to that of
any other two nations. We save up
annually more than England, France
and Germany combined.

120. By the middle of the next cen-
tury, at the present rate of increase, our
population will be 250,000,000.

To supply this population with \$25 per
capita would take as much silver as the
continent of America, from Alaska to
Patagonia, has yielded since its discovery
by Columbus, 400 years ago; or as
much of both metals as was produced in
the first 300 years after its discovery, to
say nothing of the rest of the world.
Little danger, then, of an over-supply of
the precious metals.

*This statement does not apply to gold or silver cer-
tificates for which the Treasury merely holds the gold
or silver in trust for the depositor.

*The following has just passed the Senate of Penn-
sylvania: "An act to prescribe the mode of payment of
obligations of debt contracted to be paid in money,"
which provides "that from and after the passage of this
act all obligations of debt contracted to be paid in
money shall be payable—all stipulations to the contrary
notwithstanding—in either the notes, certain sil-
ver, or gold coin authorized by the Congress of the
United States as a legal tender."

Oakland City Record.—Why don't
republican editors who are constantly
abusing the last legislature for adding
six cents to the State tax for the pur-
pose of supporting the benevolent insti-
tutions, mention the fact that Gov.
Hovey recommended that the tax be in-
creased ten cents? He recommended